our Nursery.

At the conclusion of his speech he came forward and preated Mr. Barry with a fine boquet.

Mr. Barry, with tears moistening his cheeks, replied by
Mr. Barry, with tears moistening his cheeks, replied by
aying my little boys—I thank you for your kindly welsome to us. The most of you are without natural parents
to care for you, I hope you will pay all proper respect to
the guardians who so kindly care and provide for you. And
if you do your duty, and are willing to learn, you may, some
of you, some day be passing through our city on year way
to the white House at Washington. On one of your banters is the name of Washington, take him for your patters—do your duty, and remember that the Savior axid.

**spfer little children to come unto me, and forbid them
not for of such is the kingdom of heaven." God Bless
my boys.

ang these remarks at the close the boys gave three heart affected. At the close the boys gave three heart. The Firemen then filed off, and the boys marched by their band, which played as a band of brothers." The visitors followed them Schools. The boys filed off in frost and the Compa

visited the Broadway Theater last evening, in acceptance of Miss Lonsdale's invitation.

To day the Baltimore guests will be escorted to Brooklyn, and visit by invitation the various public institutions of that growing city. In the evening they will partake of an entertainment at the Hall of Mannattan Engine Company, and respond to other invitations that are being showered upon them.

Return of Water Witch English Co. No. of Providence, from Philadelphin.

This Company, numbering forty three men, Wm. H. P. Stere, Foreman, accompanied by Green's American Brass Band, left Philadelphia, on their return home, yesterday norning, at 10 o'clock, via Cambden & Ambey Railread and arrived in this City at 4 o'clock, P. M., in the steambor Trenton, landing at pier No. 1 East River, where they were received by Engine Companies Nos. 29 and 31, and were excepted by them up Hudson to Amos st. to the house of No. 29, where they partook of an excellent collation, after which they were executed to and down Broadway to their cadquarters at the Irving House, where they will remain until Thursday afternoon, when the Company will return to Providence via the Stonington line. The members of this Company express themselves highly gratified with their trip and the cordial manner with which they have been received by their brother firemen in this and other cities.

THE MICRONESIAN ISLANDS.

Meeting of the American Geographical and Statis-tical Society-Paper on the Micronesian Islands. A meeting of the Geographical Society was held last night at the University. After the usual routine of bus

night at the University. After the usual routine of bus iness, Dr. J. McCusz Shiru, of this City, read the following interesting Geographical and Ethnological paper:

Gestlemen: The papers upon which I have the honor to present the following report relate to several islands in slicronesia. They were written by Rev. Dr. L. H. and Rev John T. Gulick, natives of the Parlin and sons of an American missionary. They were educated as missionaries in the United States, and have signalized their return to the scene of their birth and future labors, not only by a devoted zeal in Christianizing the heathen, but also by trees interesting researches, the object of which is well expressed by Dr. Gulok in the indooring terms:

Interesting researches, the object of which is well expressed by Dr. Gulcak in the todowing terms:

"As we proceeded (in our missionary schemes) from island to island, the languages, manners and customs of the natives have been objects of interesting study, as monu-ments on which are graven the natives of distant islands, since the home of their foreighthers, and as relics and tokens received from their appearance by which they make

and knowledge possessed by their kindred in other lands."

It may be well to preface the analysis of these papers with a lew remarks on the Geography, &c. of Micronesia, or the Micronesian Archipelage, which embraces, according to Dr. Prichard, "A space in the ocean, interspersed "with islands of small extent. It comprehends the Western part of the North Pacific—in other words, a great "tract of that ocean lying to the northward of the equator," and between that line and the northward of the equator, and the ween the meridian of the Fegges Islands and the extreme border toward the ocean of the "Philippine Archipelage and the insular Empire of Japan." Within these lumits Micronesia comprehends the group of the Ladrones or Marian Isles to the northward, and nearer to the equator, all these clusters of islands lying

*Within these limits Micronesia comprehends the group of
the Ladrones or Marian Isles to the northward, and
*nearer to the equator, all those clusters of islands lying
*under the same parallel of latitude, which, in recent
*times, have been comprised under the name of the Caro"line Archipelago. All the Micronesian Isles, as the name
*timphes, are or small extent."

The origin of these islands is, no doubt, from the upheaval of the submarine crust of the earth, which power
having, in most instances thrown up the craters of extinct
volcances to within the distance of the surface of the ocean
inhabited by the coral insect, this tireless laborer constructs
thereon what becomes the rim of a lagoon—hence the
coral islands. Occasionally the same upheaval force
through the cean, constituting a second class of islands, in
these latter cases, we find not only the soil and the vegetafion, but even the human species presenting straking differences from the products or unhabitants of the coral islands.
The Messrs Guilek state that the people of Taritari and
Makin, coral islands in the Kingsmill Group, are large in
stature and gress and corpui at in person, while the inhabitants of Nalan and Bonahe, mountainness islands, are
anall in stature, and of well knitt, why frame. Similar differences are found between the Highlanders and Lowlanders of Sectand, and elsewhere.

The islands of Micronesia lie in clusters, having a definite

The islands of Microsesia is in clusters, having a definite direction, indicating the range of submarine mountains of which they are the aummits. Although this and the adjacent portions of the Pacific have been well and continuently traveled during the last two and a half continuently traveled during the last two and a half continuing by deventurers in search of gold, by ocean freebooters and by adventurers in search of gold, by ocean freebooters and by exploring expuditions specially sent out for geographical

Jesuits in search of converts, increments seeming trade, by adventurers in search of gold, by ocean free booters and by enploring expeditions specially sent out for geographical discovery, yet it is very remarkable that many of these islands have been discovered within the last half century, while others, accurately laid down before that period, have disappeared; showing that the upheaval and subsidence of the earl's submarine crust must be actively at work elevating and submerging the islands of the Pacific.

The race, language and instruy of the Micromesians, while they have little to distinguish them from the rest of Polybeak yet contain, in common with the latter, proximate solutions to some interesting problems in Ethnography and Ethnelogy. All the aberginsl inhabitants of Polymesia are classed as Malays. Polymeians and the study and comparison of their languages, thus far, indicate a common crigic from the Carlier or rade form of that language, or that form which proceed the Classic era of that language of the Telagi of the Greeks, and subsequently the termanic races, are derived.

and it is from the Charactera that the ranguage of the Greeks, and subsequently the thermanic races, are derived.

Hence it follows that the migration to the southwest corner of Asia, from which the great Malayan race and its Polynesian of short sprang, really dates anteriorly to the great European migration. An ethnological fact, to which we have analogies on our own contineat. Many words, now used in New England, after affording much mirth to modern English critics, on a careful comparison have turned out to be the imission review with the tiential meanings attached to them by the English people of the time of the Puritans. And Mousieur Ampere has within the last year, made a similar discovery in relation to within the last year, made a similar discovery in relation to

be patons of Canada.

But the most remarkable fact in the history of the Great But the most remarkable fact in the history of the Great Malayo Polynesian race, is this they have spread over 190 deg, of latitude by 120 deg, of longitude, really 190 deg longitude, as they are found in Madagascar, or the enormous area of \$5,000,000 of square miles! And their empire is the ocean, over which they have spread by no other means of conveyance than their small and frail caboes. No migration of one variety of the human race since the world began has been half so extensive or extraordinary; and if we compare these island people, their fine physical condition, their inventions of the loom and the compass, their rude agriculture, their highly poetical myths and their dim recognition of a Supreme Being,—if we compare these with the total ignorance and bestial imbedility of some

varieties of mankind—the Dodos in Africa, the Diggers in Utah and the Alforross in New Holland, pent up in the centers of vast continents—we at once perceive the immense value of water, or coast vicioity, as a stimulus to human ingenuity; and we are forced to admit, with the learned Ritier, the great dependence of civilization upon the relation between the extent of coast and continent, in any portion of the earth's surface. Compare the persistence in retaining language by these islanders from before the Christian era, with the fluctuating languages of the Bushman, who have a new language for every new expedition, and whose hissing words are as indistinct as those of a goose or a serger!

reasons which identify the Micronesians with the The reasons which identify the Micronesians with the great Malayo-Polynesian family, are the following:

1st. A comparison of vocabularies exhibit analogies which, according to the principles laid down by M. Abel Ramesat, show an identity in the original languages of the various islanders. And the vocabularies of the language of the people of Taritari, Kusaic, Bonshe and Hawaii, furnished, in the papers before us by Rev. J. T. Gulick, throw great and valuable light on this point, especially in the important matter of the numerals.

2d. The thisying propensity is common to Polynesia.

great and valuable light on this point, especially in the important matter of the numerals.

2d. The this ving propensity is common to Polynesia from the Ladrones, or Thief islands, so called by the old Jesuits, the earliest Missionaries to the Bowditch islands, the latest discovered among them. Indeed, the reception of Capt. Wilkes and suite, with celestial honors, and the simultaneous thefits perpetrated upon them by Bowditch islanders, lead to the suspicion that stealing may be a part of their worship as well as of the worship of some of their human brethers of higher pretensions to civilization.

2nd Their common bent to the use of numbers. Mr. Gulick s vocabulary contains terms of the Micronesian islanders visited by him, for numbers as high as millions. And Captain Wilkes states that in the Native Schools at Hanoluin, the severest punishment is to restrain the pupits from the study of Arithmetic. A striking contrast to the Continental Esquimaux, who count ten only.

4th Their reverence for, often amounting to worship of, the dead. M de la Gironiere, (Sunday Times, May 2, 33), mentions this peculiarity even among the Ajetas, a remote tribe in one of the Philippines. He supposes them to be argroes; but they are simply a variety of Pelynesians exhibiting the peculiar complexion and hair, which their geographical position would stamp upon any portion of the human race.

5 Their similarity in complexion, hair and features.

graphical position would stamp upon any portion of the human race.

5. Their similarity in complexion, hair and features. Wide differences have been asserted to exist, in these particulars, but, on almost any given Island, may be found differences as great, as in any two the most remote Islands. And these differences the result of caste or relative expanse, are no where greater than may be found between the lowest ranks and the nobility of Great Britain.

With these preliminary remarks, we proceed to the analysis of the papers.

The first Island visited, and described by the Dr. L. H. Galick, is Taritail, of the Kingsmill group. R lies in lat. 3 deg. 7 min. N., and Ion. 172 deg. E. This Island had been visited and surveyed by Capt. Wilkes, nearly ten years before, and the account of it contained in the lifth volume of his narrative, coincides with that contained in the papers before us, in all, except two particulars. Capt. Wilkes considers the Island of no present or prospective commercial importance. Mr. Gulick shows that the Islanders export L500 barrels cocca nut oil annually to Sydney, and adds, that by a little economy in the mode of preparing it,

lime for the Sandwich Islands, from around the Horn.
Capt. Wilkes states that there are but few children on the island. Mr. Guilck asserts the there are many. Capt. Wilkes, in 1842, thought this island be decreasing in size; Mr. Guilck, in 1862, is of opinion this is increasing; two statements not incompatible with the upheaval theory of Dr. Sir Charles Lyell.

The population of Taritari, is emated at 2,000 by Mr. Gulick, and on the fifteen island composing the Kingsmill group, at no less than 47,000 s. is.

Kusais, or Strong's Island, is the cut visited by our narrators. It is the nuest easterly of the Caroline Group, and less in lat 517 deg. north, and less in lat 518 deg. east. Capt. Wilkes old not visit this island. I was discovered in 1804, by Capt. Crozier, and named by hun after Gov. Strong, of Massachusetts. It has also been visited by Dupeny and the Enssian navigator, Lutke.

The noffle Kusaia is applied to two adjoining islands, the larger, called Malan or Strong's Island, and the smaller Silla or Schaige Latter is the residence of the Kings, and is remarkable for some stone inclosures.

Natan, or Strong's Island, is hilly, its highest elevation being 2,300 feet; it might be said to consist of two peninsulas, each having its central mountion, with spars traveling to the shore. The northern sustains Mount Banashe, the withern Mount Crozier. The island is probably thirty miles in circumference, and has an eastern, southern and western harbor, the eastern being by far the best.

The appearance of the island is very romantic. Its thick robe of green, reaching to the water's edge, betrays unusual luxuriance. Frequent showers upon its rich mild conspire to bring in a very rapid vegetable growth, some of

al juxuriance. Frequent showers upon its rich mold con-spire to bring in a very rapid vegetable growth, some of the reports of which seem incredible. Corn, it is said nes to full maturity in six weeks. And sugar cane is d to grow, occasionally, six fathoms long. The growth timber certainly exceeds anything in the Sandwich

The inhabitants of Kusaia are generally small in stature and of a light copper-colored complexion. (The King and some of the nobles are men of large stature. Hair long, fine and black, and drawn back and tied upon itself in a large knot; eyes smiken, with the obliquity of inner angles peculiar to the Chinese. This latter peculiarity led D'Arville to claim for them a Chinese origin, which, however, there language forbids.

The manners and address of the Kusaians were so mild and agreable as to lead the Messrs. Gmick to deny the appropriateness of the twom "swage" when applied to them. The number of inhabitants is not mentioned.

Admeral Sulke, quoted by Pritchard, remarks of these people, "Ils ne viennent point a la rencontre avec des "branches de palmier ou tent autre signe de paix, parcequills ne connaissent pas d'autre état que l'esta de paix."

Notwithstanding this high compliment, these Islanders can kill on occasion, having cut off two ships crews, the last on the civilized maxim that dead men tell not tales. (See Gulick Letter, Sept., 1852, p. 7) The inhabitants of Kusaia are generally small in stature

(See Galick Letter, Sept., 1852, p. 7)

These people manifest the usual Polynesian apitude in the construction of causes, and have attached to them outningers surmounting, in cases of the nobility, with a species of coat of arms made of rare shells. They have a native cloth woven (in a loom) from the banana fibre, in strips quarter of a yard wide and worn about the loins by both sexes. In place of warmth of clothing they make fire within their bouses.

Their form of Government is an absolute monarchy,

Their form of Government is an absolute monarchy, hereditary as a general rule, although the direct line is sometimes interfered with by election or changed by revolution. There are several orders of nobility in which caste is rigidly maintained. The King and the nobles are the artizans, each following the calling of his father. The present King is a fisherman. Among the artizans are cance-builders, house-builders, preparers of wava, their food, and kaava, their drink. These callings are considered honorable, and the common people or serfs are not permitted to follow them.

permitted to follow them.

They have the taboo, which is indicated by leaves placed a certain directions. They have but one wife, although

divorcement exists.

Their disposal of the dead is peculiar. After death, the body is thoroughly saturated with cocon-unit oil; it is then carefully and tastefully wrapped with different colored cloths from head to foot; in two or three days it is buried

carefully and tastefully wrapped with different colored cloths from head to foot, in two or three days it is buried in a grave, and left there three months; then it is dag up, the bones ned together and sunk in a particular spot in the harber. In the case of the King's daughter, deceased three months before the arrival of the Messrs, Guinck, the body was still kept above ground, in a large bones, watched by the principal Chiefs, who lived meanwhile at the royal expense. This body was probably intended for sepnitures in one of the vaults on the Island of Litta.

Dr. Guilck regards the account of the stone structures, in the last-named island, as greatly exaggerated by D Urville. He says: "The reported piles of missorry were large rough stones had up to a considerable height. We found number of these walls, of various length, and in variou conditions of perfectness. Large Banyan like trees had, it many instances, sent their roots into the center of these structures; and in these cases the stones have been removed, probably for building parposes."

"A wall varying in height, in different parts, surrounds a considerable part of the hill which occupies the courte of the Island. Another wall is near the present residence of the King's oldest son. Its length is about 20 feet, its breach los feet, its hight about 20 feet, and threkness 12 feet. It is in good condition. There were but two original entrances, both from the north side, now mere gaps in the vall. Upon entering, a smaller wall, perhaps five first in hight, divided the area into two compartments, with one of the gaps entering each. This wall consisted of stones, large and small: some irregular masses, others five-sided baselic prisms, which are found in various parts of the island. No trace of hewing or cutting by human agency was anywhere visible.

"The King informed me that these walls were built by the former unhabitants as a defence against the people of the larger sland. And when asked how the large stand.

former unhabitants as a defence against the people of the ger island. And when asked how the large stones her raised so high, he replied that they had been roll

been raised so high, he replace that they have been reserved from level to level on inclined planes of wood and stone. Bonahe, Ponypet, or Ascension Island is the name of the last one visited by the Mosars Gullek. It was discovered by Linthein 1928. The circumstenance of its surrounding rests is 00 incles; its southern harbor is in lat. 8 31, N. formed a small archipelago at their mouths each infant being docked up with stone walls. It has no less than six harbors: Mantalanim, the site of the remarkable walls, Bonatick, Paman, Roach, Rone Kittle and Saket's Bay. Of these, Paman, with a depth of 25 fathous and Rone Kittle are decidedly the safest for railing vessels, being never wind locked. In the latter harbor are two pilots and quite a number of vessels stopped their during the twelve months before Mr. Gulick's visit. Game, fowls, pigs, and wild pigeons are the fresh provision now intraisbed, but the resources of the island are almost unlimited, and will yet furnish many gardens and plantations for the supply of all foreign demands. There is also an abundance of fresh water, a luxury not to be had, for obvious reasons, in the ceral islands.

eral islands.

The most remarkable objects on the saland are two ruins. of large enclosures, analogous to those found at Lilia in Kusaia, and which have given rise to various conjectures as to their builders and their purposes. The following is

Dr. Gulick's account of them:

"We approached them in a canoe from the West, padding from the harbor (of Mantalanin) over a long flat or shoal, till we found ourselves passing between several little islands covered with cocoa nuts and other trees. There was nothing striking in the appearance of these islands ex-

cept the stone work which forms the border of each, preserving it from the wear of the waves, and making it are
gullsr parallelogram in form."

"These works are built in a rough but substantial manner from stones of all sizes, many of which are baselife
prisms. The top of the buttress is in most places above
the level of the water, though when the general level of the
island is much above this, it is carried up to a proportionate
hight. These islands and the shallow channels that separate them are probably the fine wharves and streets described by some who have visited the spot, but I must say
that I find it difficult to fall in with this idea.

"It is much more probable that these are natural islands
formed by the fresh water streams that empty through
these many channels. Those who once occupied them obviously spent much time and ishor in building the buttresses, most probably for the purpose of protecting them
from the force of floods in the stream above and from the
more constant wear of the tides and waves though the

from the force of moods in the stream above and from the more constant wear of the tides and waves though the regular and improved appearance that such works would give to the place, and the convenience they would afford for landing from boats or canoes, may have been addition-

As the tide was low, we were obliged to land on an isl-"As the tide was low, we were obliged to land on an island lying close to the one on which the principal rains stand. A few rods through the trees and bushes brought ns into full view of the structure from which we were separated by a shallow channel thirty of rotry feet in winth. It presents a front of 100 feet and is 20 feet in length from east to west, occupying a little island about an arre in extent. The foundation platform which consists of the original land with the stone works that surround it, rises about eight feet above the water."

"On west side, the walls, which are about 20 feet high, are placed back from the edge of the foundation works, leaving a platform is feet wide; but on each of the other sides the face of the wall corresponds with that of the butters, presenting a perpendicular front 25 feet in hight

and two in diameter to the same properties in the direction of the walls.

"There is an entrance 15 feet wide on the western front,
and the smaller entrances or openings in the wall on the
nerthern and southern sides.

"Within the outer bulwarks is another enclosure 75 feet
front and 20 feet deep: It has a formidable platform of its
own, in which its walls and the main central wall are
built. It is eight feet above the main foundation.

"Between the walls, therefore, is a walk 20 feet wide on
the eastern and 12 on the other sides.

"The inner walls are 12 feet higher than the platform,
and 2 feet lower than the outer walls.

"The thickness of the enter walls."
The linner wall is 10 feet thick at the base and 5 feet thick
at the summits, with a projecting cornice 2 feet wide.

"The entrance to the inner wall is of the same width
and directly opposite that of the outer wall.

"In the center of this inner inclosure is a pile of stonework about 12 paces square at the bottom, and 8 or 9 feet.

curselves in a dark cell's feet deep, and it by it in leadin and breadth.

The only light that reached us entered through the cracks between the long prisms laid across over head. We remained in it nearly half an hour, turning over pieces of coral and old sea-shells, hoping to find some bone or other relie. The foreigners told us that in 1828, Captain Charles Coffin, of the ship Ohio, Nantucket, and E. B. Shirman, of the Marcus, Fairhaven, visited this vanit together, and took from it human bones of gigantic size. We were not so fortunate as to meet with anything of the lond but, we had the piecasure of finding several little small shells.

"We visited two other vaults outside the inner walls, in

"We visited two other vaults outside the inner walls, in the platform, and not marked by any superstructure. We were told that M. Dudvit, now of the Sandwich Islands, teck two silver crucifixes from one of them. There were ten other vaults mostly filled up.
"Mir Coegat told us that, formerly, the bones of the kings and high chiefs of the Matalanim tribe were deposited in these vaults, and none but priests dared enter within the enclosure but of late, since the taboo has been broken over, they are not used for this purpose. The natives, even new, dare not enter the vaults. When we urged one to go in he realied. 'No, me die.'

even new, dare not enter the vaults. When we urged one to go in, he replied. No, noe die

At Kong Kitti, half a mile from the shore, is a similar enclosure, more roughly built.

Mr. Gulick after canvassing the various conjectures as to the ures of these enclosures arrives at the highly probable conclusion that, like the pyramids of Egypt they were half to perpetuate the memory and mark the separiture of ancient Kings. For various reasons he is opinion that they were not constructed by the ancestors of the present in habitants of Bonabe, or Ascension Isle: these people have a tradition that their forefathers who cams from the East, found three men on the island, who were all that remained of the people who had built the stone structures; these individuals were an old man and his two sons, and they were giants. They were then engaged in cutting stone

were giants. They were then engaged in cutting stone from the bluff called Sugar Loaf. The young men how or, left that work and commenced to dig a channel island, but this displessed the old man and as they all not desist he precipitated part of the mountain upon

sould not desist be precipitated part of the mountain upon hem and crushed them.

Mr Gulick is of opinion that the present inhabitants of his island are identical in race with the Kingsmill Islanders, their number is about 5,000 and decreasing. They are tivided into five tribles: 1st The Matslanim, the most powerful. 2d. The Kitti, 3d. The Jerroits, 4th. The Nat rible. 2th New Trible. They are also divided into several rastes; and this singular law governs all that marriage must always be effected without the caste; a person may not marry within but always without the caste; a person may not marry within but always without the caste; a person may not marry the lowest, but the children are always of the easte of the mother. Parties sepaitar centers.

The form of government, as described by Mr. Gulick, is very complicated, and so intervened with eastes that a clear-explanation cannot be made out from his notes. It would seem that our social reformers would find series and intervenes, attractions and repulsions enough to gratify their vertices, attractions and repulsions enough to gratify their

em that our social reformers would find series and inter-eries, attractions and repulsions enough to gratify their timest crawings. Such terms as Jebeydies, Tupeniman-ontial, Lipitane, Topinwies and Tupenanumbutabuts, are quite as formulable, and perhaps as conductive to passional levelopment as any thing laid down by Fourier—or it night be supposed that they had been quietly emulating be Germans in the invention of unstronounceable names. Of their physical appearance Mr. Guitek remarks:

They have not the Chinese cast of conatenance; they elighter in complexion than any I have yet seen. There a length &c. and delicacy of nose, which I must speak as very agreeable, although the expression be a singar one. Among many chiefs the hair is long, and there is

of as very agreeable, although the expression be a singular one. Among many chiefs the hair is long, and there is generally a wreath or some other arrangement by which it is longly and elegantly detained; in some individuals the whole hair is carry, which is accompanied with light complexion. The young chiefs certainly excel in delicacy of leature and beauty of complexion. Many of the women are in very positive degrees, beautiful.

This description contrasts strangely with Admiral Sulke's.

"In character" Mr. Gulick continues: "they are a very "shrewd active people. Expert in making bargains; and having considerable spirit and power of execution. Although from fifty to eighty foreign whites have for many years resided on this island, the natives still maintain perfect control over all their own affairs and the foreigners are kept in some degree or other of dependence. They are fully possessed with the demon of petity thieving; and this they carry on among toemselves othat when a man wouldbowes his house he carries with him all his valuables. The population is estimated at from 5 to 10,000, and is decreasing. It is divided and somewhat complicated monarchy."

I have now done with my brief and imperfect analysis of these highly interesting researches. Much has been excluded which would have been nearly as interesting as what has been read to you. The ethnological portion, which is exceedingly claborate, has been of necessity passed over, and I trust that the learned body to which it properly belongs may give it that attention and credit which it so well deserves.

t so well deserves.

These researches relate to islands and people, who waft cores nearly half the globe, their units, their dying appeal to the children of light and learning, for life, for Christian Liberty, and the pursuit of that rational happiness with which nature has done so much to endow them.

And they sak for no more than that, which if it be grant-d them, they will be able to repay is kind. For there is ittle doubt of the great commercial importance of these dands to a nation, which like ours already claims the Pacific as her own highway. In a letter received from Dr. Gulick, dated Bonahe, Dec. 21, 1832, two months later than the date of the last of these papers before us, he states that not less than nine vessels have visited the island during that time, two of them making it the point of departure or trading expeditions.

for trading expeditions.

By glancing at the map it will be found to lie about half way, in a direct line, between Sydney and Canton. Then glancing from San Francisco to the Southern Chinese coast it will be found that slong with the Sandwich Islands, this same island of Bonahe or Ascension, divides the Pacific into three nearly equal parts, and at convenient, nay, necessary distances for stopping places for steamers on their route, which in a few years must vie in importance with the pathway across the Atlantic.

It is exceedingly important, as well as fortunate, therefore, that there are now established, upon this island intelligence.

Bgent missionaries, having the broad and liberal views Dr. L. H. and Rev. J. T. Gulick, who claim a native terest in the preservation and welfare, and elequently plead or a share of the highest civilization for their Polyce dan brethren, as their right, as part of the one human family.

And it may not be out of place for this Society to encayer, by well-

And if may not be out of place for this Society to en-deavor, by words of encouragement, to strengthen the hands of these devoted Christian missionaries, in their en-deavors to prolong the existence elevate the morals, and develope the industrial expacities of the interesting proble among whom their lot is cast. The establishment of a hospital with an endelent medical force would be an essen-tial aid in carrying out the views of Messrs Guilea, and would also be a desirable addition to the many attractions which render Bonahe a convenient stopping place for vessels.

vessels. I would respectfully offer the following resolutions for adoption by the Society:

Esseled. That this Society has received, and examined with deep interest, the valuable communications of the Messes. Gullek, concerning Territari, Kuns, Kurala and Bousle, important islands in Micerally Territary and Control of the Messes.

red. That this Society do expectly request the Messes Gri

At the conclusion of the reading of the above paper, a vote of thanks was returned, on the part of the Society, to Dr. McCune Smith.

The Chairman stated that he hoped the doings of this

Society would confer a great advantage on the country. Indeed he had no doubt but they would do so, unless the bedy should, by some means or other, be decired uncon-stitutional.

referred to maps of the places of which he spoke. These maps were drawn and painted by Messrs. George Schrolter and Patrick Reason, to which genitesmen the Society also passed a vote of thanks.

A resolution was also passed that the maps be retained and paid for by the Society. The meeting then adjourned.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.

On Pamphlets and Magazines.

OFFICE MERCHANTS MAGAZINE, NEW-YORK, }
June 14, 1531.

I take the liberty of enclosing a copy of a letter from the Postmaster General, in reply to a note I addressed to him, uching the rates of postage on pamphlets and magazines. As the information contained in this letter is of some impertance to the public generally, as well as to the proprie ters of such works, its publication, in the columns of your journal, will not perhaps, be without interest to your

that the postage to Liverpool on a magazine of the weight seventy six cents per annum, that is seconly six cents more than the subscription price of the magazine. Now, the protoge on a magazine of six ounces is 24 cents. If bulky articles like a barrel of flour can be transported with bene-fit to the shipper at a low rate, is it not reasonable to suppose that publications, if charged proportionately low would likewise pay a profit? Your friend and servant. FREEMAN HUNT.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Postmaster Ge:

Trini of Hendrickson for the Murder of his Wife-Executive Nominations-Rejection, &c. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune, ALBANY, Tuesday, June 14, 1853.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 14, 1833.
In the Oyer and Terminer, this morning, the full compilement of Jurors was obtained for the trial of John Hendrick son, charged with the murder of his wife, by administering papers to ber. poisen to her.

I send you a summary of the opening speech to the Jury, by District Attorney Calvin. By it you will get an idea of

e case: District Attorney Calvin opened in behalf of the people

and beautiful, doted upon by her parents.

Her father was wealthy and respected. The prisoner know of his position, and he paid his addresses to her against their will, and on the list January, 1851, against the will of her parents he married her. They did not deem him a firman to wed her. After their marriage they lived for a while at Mr. Van Deuten's. Matters went on pleasantly until the summer of 1851, when the prisoner went away, he was absent some three months, he returned and found that during his absence a child had been born to him; he remained beine some two months, and during that time his during his absence a child had been born to him, he re-mained being some two months, and during that time his child died suidaniy—he occupying the same bed with it After the death of his child he communicated to his wife a disease. That when this fact came to the knowledge of Mrs. Van Deusen he was driven from her roof—the roof under which he had so foully injured her daughter. This caused harsliness and anger between them, and subse-quently Mrs. Hendrickson recovered from the sickness.

In February last Hendrickson prevailed upon his wife to o and live in his father's house. Her mother bid her harewell and never saw her again until she found her a corpse, on the 7th day of March. It was on this death the indictment of murder was found.

After setting forth the evidence he proposed to give, Mr.

After setting forth the evidence he proposed to give, Mr. bivin entered into a minute description of the body, the sulf of Br. Saisbury's tests as applied to the portions of a intestines, stomach, lungs and blood of the deceased, do after stafing the result of the examination and tests to the convection that poison had been administered at that jithat poison was accounte, he set forth aborately the effects that such poison had when administred. As thus set forth they were similar to what apared to have been the condition of Mrs. Hendrickson. peared to have been the condition of Mrs. Hendrickson. The counsel then closed by s ying that this case was to rest mainly on circumstantial evidence, but that it would be of an overwhelming and underhable character, and would clearly prove that Maria Hendrickson had been nurdered, and that the prisoner at the bar, and he alone, was the party guilty of it.

Or. Mr. Ceivin's concluding, the Court took a recess until 3 P. M.

There was an Executive Session to-day. I send you the fellowing nominations, which were received from the

Governor to day by the Senate: HARDOR MATERS FOR THE FORT OF NEW-YORK,
William Miner, vice Alexander U. Shnitz, James W. Smith, vice
Newsb Becames Charles Livingston, vice Oldeen Foundam Martia,
Bryand, vice Charles Chamberiah; William Beard, vice Hearly

P. ARBOR MANTERS FOR NEW YORK, RESIDENTS OF BROOK-Jerome Ryerson, vice Late C. Ryder : George Remsen, vice Francis B, Symeis.

Jereme Pytraco, von Line C. Ryder George Remach, vice Fran B. Spinois.

Alexander F. Vache.

Alexander F. Vache.

Alexander F. Vache.

Rowhard H. Genter.

SOTARIES FUBLIC.

New York Cop—James M. Baldwin, Edward P. Clark, Sampel Cradity, Edward T. Delancey, W. C. R. English, Coarles Edward Delancey, Charter School, C. R. English, Coarles Edward Delancey, C. McKanner, Charter Tracey, M. M. Tauren, S. plan Mernhew, C. McKanner, Charles Tracey, R. M. Tauren, S. plan Mernhew, C. McKanner, Charles Tracey, R. M. Tauren, B. plant Edward W. Bissell, Win, C. Beltis, Cornellus Calrin, Dan B. gast. Edward W. Bissell, Win, C. Beltis, Cornellus Calrin, Dan W. Cark, John H. Chambers, Charles J. Douberty C. R. Discown Jesemial Bodge, Jr. Stanley F. Fiser S. Gisver, E. J. Frence, Victor William Froelick, T. B. Gisver, E. J. Frence, Win. man, Victor William Froedict. T. B. Glover, E. J. trents, Win, B. 1900, A. R. Herricz, Junes L. Jenkins, Henry Lessis, John HietP., A. F. Highins, F. R. Lee, George H. E. Cyuch, W. Marray,
D. MacCreur, Hornes J. Moody, Wulliam S. Milledoller, C. C.
A. Ooleas, Win H. Oakley, Jos. O'Stree, B. J. Pentr, J. B. PallJohn M. Pentr, Geo. H. Purser, C. F. Rohrman, James Pardy, Edd. J. Porter, Samuel F. Raggles, Denies Slexa, S. L. Yates Some,
tit H. Stryker, Jr., Allan M. Sueffen, John Townsend, Jr., A.
an Odrick, N. Van Syek, S. D. Van Slanck, William H. Vanbergh, North West, Jared Weiber, Geo. L. Walton, and Owns E.
stiake.

o County-Theodore C. Grannia. County-Heary A. Alien, vice John H. Evertson, resigned; Analogy Commy-reery A. Arch., vice John H. Everson, resigned; Wm. A. Jackson, a new appointment. Clastics County-Geo. W. Palmer, vice Edward M. Crosby. Dutchess County-James E. Van Steenburgh, a re-appointment. Laringsin

Cornic County-Application W. Blye.
Maddem County-Application W. Blye.
Manapowers, County-James Spraker.
Cornic County-Brown H. Williams, Jan. S. Lyuch and Charles S. listants of Urles, re-appointment.
Patterns County Ira Mend, a new appointment.
After the reference of the nominations to the appropri-

ate references, Mr. Cornell moved the consideration of the nomina-tion of Jerome J. Briggs as Superintendent of the Syracuse Salt Springs.

Mr. Munroe called for the Yeas and Nays, and they were as follows:

Ykan-Mesers Bartlett, Beunett, Bristol, Concer, Connell, Daves port, Jones, Kirby, Otia, Pierce, Ragers, Smith, Soow, Wright-13.
Nays-Mesera Baboock, Beckman, Clark, Cooley, Huntington, Mr. Sander, Mingan, Mingan, Mingo, Newcoseb, Platt. Tabor, Upham, Vander kill, Vus Scionhovez, Ward, Williams-16.
The Scuale then resumed legislative business. £307.

WASHINGTON.

The United States Patent Office. mee of The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Monday, June 13, 1933.

Of all the public or federal institutions or administrative departments of the Government of this wide-stretching Republic, the Patent Office is the most interesting and important. The others more or less fortify society the exceptional infractions of those laws of amity and second only to the creation of life, which God has reserved to Himself. Now the Patent Office is, or ought to be, the grand record office for the nation of its victo ate to himself the conquests of his predecessors. This it might be, with space enough and true scientific arrange; ment; and the half-completed enlargement which will treble the space of the old office, gives reason to hope that it soon will be. At present, the chaotic and ruinously crowded state of

the model rooms gives very little opportunity to study mechanical subjects. Models of the grandest inventions.

-inventions which have covered the nation with glory

society,-are crammed in with and half concealed by the crudest mechanical abortions. In spite of the additional

buildings, it is very likely that this state of things will soon occur again, unless the law and logic of the odice

and added immeasurably to the comfort and progress of

are overhanded, and better tests of inventive success ostablished. On looking over models on the same subject and comparing the dates attached, it is very easy to see that a large proportion of the patents granted must have means by which sharp ones have swindled the public. The fact is, they have been granted on a fallacious theory. With all our worship of the Baconian philosophy, it cems never thoroughly to have penetrated the Patent Office. A machine or process is submitted to the Examiners, and they rummage their books, brains, and perhaps the model shelves, to see whether the same combination or method has been devised for that or any other purpose before. If not, it is new, and, being of course useful, a patent is issued. The last thing the Examiner or Honorable Commissioner thinks of is to inquire whether this new invention is practically suprior to others for the same purpose that have preceded it. The law enjoins no such inquiry, unless it be in regard to a claim expressly for an improvement What is the consequence? If it is Peter Simple who gets the patent, he goes home, invests all he s worth in the construction of his new machine, and is ruined for want of sale. On the other hand, if it is Lick Shy, he sells "rights," buys a farm, and laughs at those he has swindled. But has not every man a right to the exclusive use and property of his own invention. whether it is superior, practically, to all others or not? It may be so. Let him have a patent if he insists on it-But by all means let the office thoroughly and scientifi ically test the practical superiority of the invention over older ones for the same purpose, and if that is found millet that fact be certified, or the reverse if otherwise. In other words, let the Patent Office be organized with suitable efficers, to try this important question and report in every case, not so much opinions, as honest fa-ts, from which the public may form their own. In that case, Pater Simple would forego his patent and save his money. and Dick Shy, if he took one, being obliged to show his customers the official report on the question of rela-

The present state of the Patent Law and practice to so much the reverse of this, so completely as-Baconian, that the author of a worthless invention stands a better chance of getting a patent than does the author of a valuable one. A really good invention is almost unipuzzled to get hold of what he calls a "new principle in it. It may work infinitely better than anything over employed for the same purpose-indeed, it may accomplish its purpose while every previous machine has proved a failure-and yet, because the Examiner cannot see, from model, drawings or specifications, a new or distinct "principle." (O, the mystery there is in that word!) he will refuse a patent! A Baconian commission, which should practically test the results with working machines, or compare the working of the new machine with recorded results of the older ones, would probably bring in a very different verdiet. So it happens that from the Patent-Office, as at present organized and regulated, real, practical inventors find it very difficult to at protection, while the country at large gets unbounddly cheated.

tive utility, would sell no "rights," Moreover, the Patent Office would be greatly protected against the present

the true and intelligible exponent of the progress of in-

Put, to leave the bewildering receptacle of the fruits of various Yankee ingenuity, let us ascend the stairs and see some of the inventions of the Almighty and some of see some of the inventions of the Administy and some of the works of His "savage" children. These coffections of exploring expeditions, contributions of our Consula abroad and other patriotic offerings, vegetable, mineral, geological, zeological, ichthylogical, ethnological, &c., &c., not to speak of the Mexican spars, coats, hats, old pine flag-staffs, are the germs of a national institution Ac., not to speak of the Mexican spars, coats, hats, old pine flag-staffs, are the germs of a national institution which cannot fail, before it counts its age in centuries, to rival the British Museum. The variety and excel-lent preservation of most of the specimens of natural history and the rich exhibition of the peaceful and war-like arts of the Oceanic tribes, with the faithful portraits of our red brethren, make this room one of the most inof our real oretaren, washington can visit. Limited as the collection still is, there is hardly a peak, care or erypt of the peopled or desert world which has not been made to yield its choicest variety, so that many things are to be found here which are lacked in the larger collections of an older date. I was particularly struck with the Fejee and Japanese manufactures. People who can do such things with such means, must have a destiny reaching further. Some specimens of the flying fish can do such things with such means, must have a descript reaching further. Some specimens of the flying fish vividly impressed upon me the truth that mental facul-ties of a very high order are not confined to man, or the mammalia. No one animal, other than man, may have a mentality made up of a score or two of faculties, per-ceptive, intellectual and moral, nicely balanced and ad-justed. But, depend upon it, into whatever animal king-dom you look, you will find here and there some "human" faculty standing out in bold relief. It may be a moral or a rational one, no less than a perceptive. For example, who looks in the eye of the flying fish. will see that the creature has language, wit and humor, as well as quick perception. I will be bound, from his countenance, that he is a fellow of infinite fun, the purster, the Hood of fishes. And just look at that fine, corpulent hedge hog-armed to the teeth-close by. derful fellow he-worth more than a sermon to some of our citizens, if they would but look at him, and see themour citizens, if they would but look at him, and see them selves as they are—creatures whose sole mission and destiny is to cat—and not be caten. But there is no end to this. The book of Nature is inexhaustible.

The Congressional Library Room, at the Capitol, I am happy to see, is approaching completion, in a beautiful style. It is now walled and celled with iron, the capital set of the many partial styles.

tiful style. It is now wanted and censes with from the alcoves, galleries, and shelves being all of that material. The painters and gilders are at work upon it, and the effect, when it is done, will be in the highest degree splendid and rich. Airy scrolls, wreaths of oak leaves and acorns, festoens from the vine with leaves and grapes, are acorns, testoons from the value of the control of the control of strength and indestructibility with lightness and beauty, which iron only admits, and which the architect has availed himself of with consummate skill, with the bewitching, full barmony of colors, which the artists are throwing over the whole, will make this a favorite resort, however unattractive may be the literature which will load the shelves. The truth is, such a fitting up would seem to be

fit only for the highest flights of romance, poetry, love, and other fine arts—dull matter-of-fact prose has no business with it.

Prom Boston to the Potomne. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Samuelay, June 11, 1952.

WASHINGTON, Saranday, June 11, 1832.

One of The Tribune's Boston correspondents, shelved for some weeks past by a fever caught there when the wind was "out east." started last Monday to revisit this city after a ten years' absence. What a pleasure it is, from the imprisonment of a sick-room, one's pulse calmly beating with the pure rejuvination of a water-cure recovery, to be borne off by the iron-wheeled cherubim five hundred miles or so, through this lively June weather t Your correspondent felt it in every fibre, and if this had yet me him in the best possible humor, the highly imnot put him in the best possible humor, the highly im-proved arrangements on the route he traveled to New-York, (the Worcester and Norwich.) and the kind and York, (the Worcester and Norwich.) and the kind and obliging attentions of all the functionaries on this safe and well managed line, would have done so. By the way, your humble servant was much surprised and agreeably affected at the pleasure expressed by many a kind smile and hearty grip at seeing him "well enough to be out." "How did you know I had been sick?" "Saw it in the papers." All this notoriety of my sickness, and perhars as much more in every other radius from Boston, bad come from a few little close "agate items," which would not have cost, if I had paid for them, a single V. Is'nt this fact worth thinking of by those commercial infidels who don't believe in the value of newspaper advertising?

paper advertising?

No improvement is more striking than that which has taken place, since my days of travel, on the whole Railroad route from New York to Washington. The days—and nights—when the engineer kept the track clear of vagrant cows by "breaking up" the train and hurling billets of his wood at the poor animals, are no more. Vagrant cover of the wood at the poor animals, are no more. You no more dread pitching through a rickety bridge, d la Norfolk, into the Gunpowder river. Even the New-Jersey monopoly Road has perceptibly made progress, physically and morally, looking back ten years. That time ago I used to pass over it very frequently, and the bearing of the officials, high and low, toward the passengers always reminded me of that which you may see in a bloated butcher, driving up Broadway or Bowery, toward his heaping cartfull of lambs. Instead of this it was pleasant to see a spirit of courtesy and accommodation, which, costing little or nothing, makes everybody happy beyond price. Everbody, coming from almost any direction, to cross flat New-Jersey, must think the fare asked, considering the crowd of passengers, meconsciousbly too high, but it seems to me no think the fare asked, considering the crowd of passengers, unconscionably too high; but it seems to me no more than justice to say that the managers of the Road are taking more pains than they used to take to make the trip worth the money. Let us pray that their motives to continue this commendable course may be largely increased! The splendid new station-houses of the thildelphia and Baltimore and the Washington branch Roads are really things to admire and be thankful for. That in Philadelphia particularly does great credit to the Company, and its architect, whoever he may be. But what I admire even more than the vastness, elegance and as they did once to Belshazzar, in blazing letters, though in this case no Daniel is needed to interpret. The pro-hibition ought to include tobacco spitting. When will hibition ought to include tobacco spitting. When will all such public places talk plainly to the unsavory horde of smokers and spitters, instead of merely inviting them to expectorate into pestiferous fifth-traps, varying from the size of the old-fashioned mouse-trap to that of a potnsh-kettle, as seen in the rotunda of the Capitol? Heaven speed the day when a native American shall not be tracked like a snail, by his slime! A Bostonian is a little proud to think that quite probably the comfortable and tidy improvements above mentioned, and others not pertioned are due in some manner to the Boston offimentioned, are due in some manner to the Boston offi-cers which these roads have recently imported. It may be hinted to other Roads that we have a few more left of the same sort who could be spared, such is the for

the city of the magnificent future. The growth of the years is every where discernable on close inspection. map of the greatery is more discincily drawn upon the surface of the earth by the grading of nearly all the con-templated streets and avenues. What a city this grand map shows you! It will take a hundred years to realize it at the present rate of building, but the idea has a fino inspiration in it. If this Republic had only done the will of its finther, who founded this city and honored it with his controlle name, what a menument itself would quarters of our American army of victorious industry.
It is quite safe to say that Washington, with such unexceled facilities of transportation and access to mineral and agricultural wealth as it has, with the advantage and attraction of the Federal institutions and the preshave been not less than the third city in the Republic, in population and manufactures, if not a so in commerce. What has hindered? No assignable cause but that one half the States failed to follow the example and carry out the strongest aspiration of the heart of Washington in the matter of slavery. If even Maryland and Virginia, at the time when Washington set the example of chancipating his slaves, had decreed that no child there-aiter, born in their soil, should be a slave, Washington would now contain over 100,000 people. Its growth would have commanded the admiration of the world, as much as its backwardness now excites its derision. It, would have been the grand nervous center of the Repubdeluge of crude complications, which threaten to fill the whole District of Columbia, and would become formly more simple and direct in its combination of means; and just in proportion as it is simple, does it become difficult for the Examiner to find in it novelty—that almost sole legal element of patentability. He is on of the country-to do which is the function of great cities in modern times-it does not lead even on the pitiful subject of party politics. Very possible this is a blessing rather then otherwise, but it belittles the city, considered as a fitting monument of its glorious

In the meantime the little great great grandchildren

of Cheops among us are sweating to boild a grave-stone monument to Washington, 500 feet high. They have got it up 1:30 feet already. I can testify that the shadow got it up 130 feet already. I can testify that the shadow of it is very cool and pleasant in a hot day. Is will gratify many citizens aspiring to immortality who shall get to the top of it with plumbago or red chalk in their pockets. Will they not then leave a name behind them—for posterity to read and try to get theirs a leaths higher? It will also afford a fine view of the valley of the Potomac, which may likewise be had gratis from the dome of the Capitol. But how such a pile of stones, high or low, can do anything for the memory of Washhigh or low, can do anything for the memory of Wash-ington, while his life and works are printed by the Harpers with steampresses, and will be by their successors till time and printing are no more, is what I cannot see till time and printing are no more, is what I cannot see any more than I can see Orion in the meridian sunshine. Would Cheops have built his pyramids if he had had types and steam-presses? As a mere grave-stone mon-ment, this exiguous pile, with all the noble and base has reliefs to be seen by lantern and gas-light in its 500 feet of well-hole, cannot hold a candle to one of old Cheops's. As a structure of utility, to enlarge, ennoble and educate the American mind, it is beat hollow by a log school-house. As a work of art it is still worse beaten by the Bunker Hill shaft, for want of unity and unquestionable durability in its material. It remains to be seen whether in two or three hundred years he smart outside "go to meeting" dress will bot fall to rags and expose the vulgar brown inderclothes. Look at the ridiculous ligh f the marble shaft which British gratitude—or vanity raised to the Duke of Mariborough at Blenheim. Granraised to the Duke of Mariborough at Blenheim. Granite, in its severe sublimity, may be depended on. It is
the child of the primeval fire, pure from all the elements
of decay. Of the aqueous, carboniferous rocks—whether
without or with paint—they will stand the tooth of time,
and the sharper teeth of the chemical affinities, we can
never be sure till we have tried them. However, this
manument, if they ever get it done, will be a fine toy
while it least. It might even be a good investment to monument, it they ever get it done, will be a line toy
while it lasts. It might even be a good investment to
finish it and furnish it with steam power for the toil of the
passengers up and down. To quit the subject, I must
confess that in a republic which regards human chattelism as the vitality of its union, gratitude to Washington very appropriately takes the form of stone. To the sup-porters of that peculiar institution, it is just as if they had built the monument of their own hearts. But enough or too much of all this. The delightful

weather, conspiring with dilatory officials, may keep me here a day or two longer, and in that case your readers, always so admirably booked up as to the inside of Washington, shall have a little more of its outside w.

Hogs and Whisky-Pork and Alcohol.

orrespondence of The N. Y. Tribane.

CINCINNATI, May II, 1983.

A pleasure trip to New Richmond, Ohio, recently, active to arther some facts that

A pleasure trip to New Richmond, Ohio, recently, afforded me an opportunity to gather some facts about Ohio hogs and whisky, which may be of interest to the readers of The Triunac—particularly to that class who would be strengthened in their convictious about the necessity of the Maine Liquor Law for the reduction of the whisky business in our country.

There are two distilleries at New Richmond—one of them the most extensive establishment of the character in the United States. The larger is called the apper, the other the lower distillery, At the upper one, a stock of 100,000 bushels of corn and other grains is kept constantly on hand, out of which about 1200 bushels Production of the wines.